

## S. RES. 121

Whereas the Senate has learned with sadness of the death of columnist and editor Michael Kelly;

Whereas Michael Kelly, a native of Washington, D.C., greatly distinguished himself as a newspaper reporter, political columnist, writer, and magazine editor;

Whereas Michael Kelly was embedded with the Third Infantry Division of the United States Army in Iraq to record history from the perspective of the soldiers on the field of battle;

Whereas Michael Kelly distinguished himself early in his career as a reporter for the Cincinnati Post, Baltimore Sun, New York Times, and the New Yorker;

Whereas Michael Kelly served as editor of the National Journal and New Republic;

Whereas Michael Kelly was most recently a columnist for the Washington Post and the editor of the Atlantic Monthly, which under his stewardship was awarded three National Magazine Awards last year;

Whereas Michael Kelly's political columns represent a major contribution to American political discourse;

Whereas Michael Kelly's reporting during the Persian Gulf War of 1991 was published as a book entitled "Martyr's Day";

Whereas Michael Kelly was a devoted husband to his wife, Madelyn, a proud father to his sons, Tom and Jack, and a dutiful son to his parents, Thomas and Marguerite Kelly; and

Whereas Michael Kelly's wit, acumen, intellect, patriotism, and passion will be forever remembered by his friends, colleagues, and the countless strangers whose lives he touched with his powerful writings: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) pays tribute to the outstanding career and memorable writings of Michael Kelly;

(2) expresses its deepest condolences to his family; and

(3) directs the Secretary of the Senate to direct an enrolled copy of this resolution to the family of Michael Kelly.

#### SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 36—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE CONGRESS REGARDING THE BLUE STAR SERVICE BANNER AND THE GOLD STAR

Mr. DASCHLE (for himself, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. FRIST, Mr. KERRY, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. BOND, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. REID, and Mr. ROCKEFELLER) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

## S. CON. RES. 36

Whereas the Blue Star Service Banner was patented and designed in 1917, during the height of the First World War, by Army Captain Robert L. Queissner of the 5th Ohio Infantry, who had two sons serving on the front lines;

Whereas the banner quickly became the symbol for a family member serving the Nation and families began proudly displaying these banners in their front windows during the First World War;

Whereas each Blue Star on the banner represents a family member serving in the Armed Services and symbolizes hope and pride;

Whereas beginning in 1918, the Blue Star would signify the living, and a smaller Gold Star would be placed on top of the Blue Star, forming a blue border, if the family member was killed or died while on active duty, to

symbolize his or her sacrifice for the cause of freedom;

Whereas the placement of a Gold Star on top of a Blue Star recognizes that those who served together and came home, as well as their families, will always remember the sacrifice of those who died and honor their families;

Whereas the banners were displayed widely during the Second World War;

Whereas many of the banners displayed during the First and Second World Wars were hand-made by the mothers of those serving in the Armed Forces;

Whereas the legacy of the banner continued during the Korean, Vietnam, and Persian Gulf Wars and other periods of conflict, as well as in times of peace;

Whereas the Blue Star Service Banner is the official banner authorized by law to be displayed in honor of a family member serving the United States, while the Gold Star may be displayed in honor of a family member who has made the ultimate sacrifice for the Nation;

Whereas for over 85 years, families have proudly displayed the Blue Star Service Banner showing service men and women the honor and pride that is taken in their sacrifices for freedom;

Whereas the banner may be displayed by members of the immediate family of a loved one serving in the Armed Forces, including active duty service in a unit of the National Guard, Merchant Marine, or the Reserves;

Whereas the banner may be flown by families with a service member stationed either domestically or overseas;

Whereas the display of the banner in the front window of a home shows a family's pride in their loved one and is a reminder that preserving America's freedom demands great sacrifice; and

Whereas this reminder is especially timely during the current conflict with Iraq and the war on terrorism: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring)*, That the Congress—

(1) calls on all Americans to honor the men and women of the United States Armed Forces and their families;

(2) honors the men and women of the United States Armed Forces and their families;

(3) encourages these families to proudly display the Blue Star Service Banner or, if their loved one has made the ultimate sacrifice, the Gold Star; and

(4) calls on the media to recognize the importance of the Blue Star Service Banner and its symbolism of the devotion and service of the men and women of the United States Armed Forces.

SEC. 2. The authority on which this resolution rests is the authority of Congress to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper as provided in Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution.

#### SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 37—EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE CELEBRATION OF PATRIOT'S DAY AND HONORING THE NATION'S FIRST PATRIOTS

Mr. KENNEDY (for himself and Mr. KERRY) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

## S. CON. RES. 37

Whereas on the evening of April 18, 1775, Paul Revere was sent for by Dr. Joseph Warren and instructed to ride to Lexington, Massachusetts, to warn Samuel Adams and John Hancock that British troops were marching to arrest them;

Whereas after leaving Charlestown on his way to Lexington, Paul Revere alerted the inhabitants of villages and towns along his route, stopping in Medford (formerly Mystic) at the home of Isaac Hall, the captain of the Medford Minutemen during the Revolutionary War, before continuing on through Arlington (formerly Menotomy) and arriving in Lexington around midnight;

Whereas William Dawes and a third rider, Dr. Samuel Prescott joined Paul Revere on his mission and they proceeded together on horseback to Lincoln;

Whereas while en route they encountered a British patrol that arrested Paul Revere, but William Dawes and Samuel Prescott managed to escape and continued on to Concord where weapons and supplies were hidden;

Whereas the midnight ride of Paul Revere was brilliantly and forever commemorated by the great American poet Henry Wadsworth Longfellow in his 1861 poem "Paul Revere's Ride";

Whereas the actions taken by Paul Revere, William Dawes, and Samuel Prescott afforded the Minutemen time to assemble to confront the advancing British troops and were heralded as one of the first great acts of patriotism of our Nation;

Whereas 38 Lexington Minutemen boldly stood before 600-800 British troops who had gathered at Lexington Green;

Whereas Captain Parker of the Lexington Minutemen commanded his men, "Don't fire unless you are fired on; but if they want a war, let it begin here.";

Whereas when the British continued onto Concord, a battle ensued at the Old North Bridge, where Minutemen from every Middlesex village and town routed the British and forced them into retreat back to Boston;

Whereas Ralph Waldo Emerson immortalized this moment in American history as where "the embattled farmers stood and fired the shot heard 'round the world.'";

Whereas the United States has recognized the historic significance of the Nation's original patriots with the creation in 1959 of the Minute Man National Historical Park, located in Concord, Lincoln, and Lexington, Massachusetts, to preserve and protect the numerous significant historic sites, structures, properties, and landscapes associated with the opening battles of the American Revolution, and to help visitors understand and interpret the colonial struggle for their rights and freedoms; and

Whereas the heroic acts of April 19, 1775, are celebrated in Massachusetts and Maine every year as part of Patriot's Day with a reenactment of Paul Revere's famous ride, battle reenactments, educational programs, parades, and civic activities, and remembered by Americans across the United States: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring)*, That Congress—

(1) expresses support for the celebration of Patriot's Day;

(2) recognizes the extraordinary dedication to freedom demonstrated by the Nation's first patriots during the earliest days of the Battle for Independence in April 1775; and

(3) honors those first patriots who lost their lives in defense of liberty and freedom.

#### SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 38—PROVIDING FOR A CONDITIONAL ADJOURNMENT OR RECESS OF THE SENATE AND A CONDITIONAL ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. FRIST submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered and agreed to: